



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 3, 1931

SANE PLAN TO INCREASE BUYING POWER

AMERICA'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA DISCUSSED

MAKING MONEY BY "LETTING GEORGE DO IT"

CAMPAIGN OF GARMENT WORKERS

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

TRUST

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1930

Assets.....\$140,052,813.27
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... 5,750,000.00
Pension Fund over \$720,000.00,
standing on Books at 1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

For the past Quarter Year a Dividend on Deposits
of FOUR (4) per cent per annum was declared,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

LABOR TEMPLE

SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S



FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market, Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 1—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1796—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. M. Spicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—330 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 104 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 39—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners Jo. 44—112 Valencia.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 3, 1931

No. 9

SANE PLAN TO INCREASE BUYING POWER

Banker Suggests Putting Idle Money to Work

Out of the many suggestions, practical and impractical, for the amelioration of the depression so universally prevalent, probably the most feasible, and certainly the simplest and the one that would cause the least disturbance to established business, is one unearthed by an International Labor News Service writer and dispatched from New York. It is as follows:

There's at least a billion dollars idle in banks that should be put to work at once, some in dividends, some in assurance of a weekly minimum wage to employees, releasing enormous buying power and hurrying prosperity back.

So says Bertram O. Moody, vice-president of the First National Bank of Amherst, Mass., slamming right crash bang through the middle of the wage cutting ideas fostered by that other banker, Albert H. Wiggin of the big Chase National of New York.

Banker Moody, in the Bankers' Association "Journal," says there is at least a billion in idle money held by various corporations that retired their bonds and preferred stocks in the prosperous years, and financed the increases in their plant capacity chiefly by the issue of "rights" to their stockholders. Some of them even secured money by this means far beyond their reasonable needs, and were in a position to become lenders instead of borrowers. They put much of their money into the call money market during the boom, money which their stockholders had borrowed at the banks in order to get the "bargain." This money is in the banks—and nobody seems to have any use for it.

For Dividends and Wages

Mr. Moody now suggests:

"Let us suppose it were possible for corporations with excessive cash resources to distribute over a period of, say, the next year, enough cash to bring their current asset position down to a comfortable figure. This distribution might be in the form of dividends to stockholders, or an assurance of a weekly minimum wage to employees as long as possible, or both.

"Probably a billion dollars could be released by this action—possibly more. It is interesting to follow the possible results.

"First would come a reduction of money held by corporations in banks and a like increase in money held by individuals. Much of this money would in turn be used by individuals to reduce their bank loans, largely secured by securities purchased at much higher prices than now prevail, and which are now being liquidated by the slow and painful process of taking money from current earnings month by month in a period when earnings, in many instances, are curtailed.

Stimulate Security Markets

"The reduction of collateral loans would release frozen credit in the banks, and they would resort to the bond market, the commercial paper channels, and the call money market, all of which would be far more liquid than collateral loans.

"Furthermore, when business again started to expand, the corporations, not being so heavily endowed with money, would turn again to their banks and to the commercial paper market for funds, and the banks would have outlets for investment on a profitable basis. They would then be

utilizing their resources as was originally intended—for the granting of commercial loans.

"But not all the money so released would go toward the reduction of collateral loans.

How Money Would Circulate

"Many people would buy securities; others would reduce mortgages on homes; others would buy life insurance or put money in the savings banks, and—what is still more sorely needed—there would be a tremendous amount of buying power released for the purchase of necessities and luxuries of all kinds. We need not go into a discussion as to what a portion of a billion dollars in buying power could accomplish in restoring prosperity."

DEPRESSION DOES NOT AFFECT DIVIDENDS DECLARED BY BANKS

Only twelve of the sixty-two banks in New York City paid a smaller profit to their stockholders in 1930 than in 1929, according to bank reports just published in the metropolis.

The total cash dividends paid by these in 1928 were \$87,765,250; in 1929 they were \$123,561,000; and in 1930 they were \$143,357,000.

Of this amount, more than 50 per cent was paid in cash dividends in 1930 to four of these great banks, the Chase National paying \$27,450,000; the National City Bank paying \$22,000,000; the Guarantee Trust \$18,000,000; and the First National \$10,000,000.

The four next in order were: Irving Trust, paying \$8,000,000; the Bankers Trust, with \$7,500,000; the Bank of America, \$6,619,000; and the Manufacturers' Trust, \$5,500,000. These four total approximately another \$27,000,000.

These eight leaders paid out a total of over \$105,000,000 in cash dividends of the total \$145,000,000 paid out similarly by the entire sixty-two banks of New York City.

The increase in dividends over 1929 was 16 per cent; over 1928 it was 63 per cent.

"RICH GET RICHER, POOR POORER"

Rapid concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, and the disappearance of small incomes, is shown in the preliminary report of statistics of income for 1929.

The claim that "the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer" is considered the cry of "agitators," but this is indorsed by startling figures, which compare the 1929 incomes with incomes the past 10 years.

In 1920 incomes of \$1,000,000 or over were filed by 33 persons. They received \$77,078,139.

In 1929 incomes of \$1,000,000 or over were filed by 504 persons. They received \$1,185,135,330. This is more than 15 times the amount received in 1920.

While incomes of the million-dollar class have been steadily mounting, a contrary trend is noted among the middle class and the small salaried and wage-earning sections.

In 1920 incomes of less than \$5000 amounted to \$15,274,217,215. In 1929 this figure dropped to \$8,282,000,000.

A study of small income returns shows that the decline in earnings has been more drastic for those with less than \$2000 a year. From 1920 to 1929 the total received by persons in this class dropped from \$4,050,066,618 to \$1,526,831,937.

RELATIVE SHARE OF WORKERS IN PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY

Wages, based on production, dropped 14.2 per cent since 1899, according to Marc P. Dowell, in a feature article published in the "Journal of Industry and Finance."

After 31 years, said the writer, labor in 1929 was underpaid nearly two billion dollars, even though each worker received \$1306 a year pay, as compared with only \$426 in 1899. The year 1929 was the all-time peak of American prosperity, and yet wages were 14.2 per cent lower than in 1899.

"As a nation," continued Mr. Dowell, "the United States has, for some years, rather prided itself on the policy of high wages, first set forth by Henry Ford and later adhered to by a majority of industrialists, at least in their public utterances.

"Higher and ever higher wages' has been the slogan of merchandized industry as it increased the pressure of output and sought for an ever-broadening market.

"Perhaps some of these same leaders will be astonished to learn that their policy of high wages has confined itself almost wholly to talk, at least since 1923, and that the wage bill of industry in 1929 was 14.2 per cent lower, relatively, than it was in 1899, thirty years before.

"That is one of the most pertinent economic facts to be derived from a comparative study of the summary of the 1929 census of manufactures, recently made public. The relative share of the worker in the product of industry was at its lowest point in 1929, when our so-called industrial prosperity reached its highest peak in all time."

LONGSHOREMEN REORGANIZE

Announcement by Paddy Morris, Pacific Coast special organizer for the Longshoremen's Union of America, that the longshoremen of Portland have reorganized and now have a charter and a large percentage of the waterfront workers as members, was greeted with loud applause in the Central Labor council meeting at Portland, Ore., recently.

APRIL DRIVE FOR LABELS AROUSES MUCH INTEREST

Keen interest is being shown in the nationwide campaign during April for the union label, shop card and button, and the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is kept busy responding to requests for union label literature and information on the drive. From present indications, the campaign will be the most successful ever carried on under the direction of the Union Label Trades Department.

Central labor unions in every section of the nation are manifesting great enthusiasm for the label campaign and a long list has already made arrangements to co-operate.

Secretary-Treasurer John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department urges that all central bodies take part in the campaign. He points out that all affiliated local unions will be greatly benefited by it.

America's Relations With Russia Discussed

Situation Dangerous to World Peace

Are the war-mongers trying to create a war mind towards Russia? Are Western Europe and the United States being deliberately prepared by propaganda against Communist atheism and "Soviet dumping" and with the material aid of the Fish Commission to countenance a "holy" war against Russia?

These are the questions that are discussed in an editorial in the News Bulletin of the National Council for Prevention of War over the signature of Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the council, as follows:

Relations With Russia Endanger Peace

"Are the war-mongers trying to start another war, this time against Russia? I have watched for some time the anti-Russian propaganda that has been flowing through the press of the world and with growing concern. For this drive is international and evidently is internationally directed.

"The London 'Morning Post' suddenly discovered one day that the Communist leaders are atheists and instituted a campaign designed, not to convert them, but to prod the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Manning and other prominent princes of the church, to denounce them. This wave of zeal, not for religion but against Russia, has not subsided yet in nationalist circles here. If France or a Tory government in Great Britain were to take action against Russia even to declaring war the ground has been prepared for calling it a 'holy' war.

"Soviet Dumping" Gross Exaggeration

"Then came the drive against 'Soviet dumping.' Our economists tell us that the 'dumping' of goods by Russia in the United States has been relatively negligible—far below the volume of goods 'dumped' by the United States in Europe. Yet a furious campaign has been waged in our press on this theme and it, too, has not subsided yet. Thus our business interests have supposedly been prepared to bless another upset of trade.

Fish Commission Propaganda

"The Fish Commission has been generally recognized as a third form of propaganda. Unable to swallow the Grover Whalen 'documents,' doubtless to the grievous disappointment of their authors, this commission has given dignity to the puerile and accepted as genuine much material whose only claim to authenticity seems to have been that it could not be proven to have been forged. The Fish Commission may fairly be charged with having added materially to the hate for Russia.

"Without discussing here the propaganda that comes directly from the National Civic Federation, which appears to be the center in this country of the anti-Soviet drive, enough has been said to point the warning which I wish to sound. The atrocity stories on which the war against Germany was fought have been duplicated against Russia, at times with forged documents. A war mind has been created and is being fostered by organized and highly financed propaganda both in our country and abroad. The refusal of our government to recognize Russia makes it impossible for our representatives to deal directly around a table with Russian representatives. This situation is bad clear through.

Kellogg Pact Demands Peaceful Settlement

"The Kellogg pact has committed the government of the United States above other governments, it being largely American in origin, to the principle of seeking a peaceful settlement of our disputes. We have a bad situation with Russia which is dangerous to the peace of the world. It is the duty of our government to take the initia-

tive in settling this dispute. Peace is impossible with Russia outside the agreements. Disarmament is out of the question unless Russia disarms also. It is to be hoped that the fresh study of our relations with Russia planned by our State Department will lead to a solution that will heal this festering sore and do much to stabilize the world."

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

The State Unemployment Committee, in co-operation with the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations, has completed the compilation of indexes showing the trend of employment and pay rolls in California manufacturing establishments during the six-year period 1925-1930. These indexes of employment, pay rolls, and average weekly earnings are based upon reports received from 950 representative identical California manufacturing establishments employing in excess of 55 per cent of all factory wage earners in California.

According to these statistics, the peak of California factory employment and pay rolls during this six-year period was reached in 1929. Compared with that prosperous year, average monthly employment and pay rolls in 1930 decreased by the following percentages: In the state as a whole, employment, 11.5, and pay rolls, 15.6; in Los Angeles County, employment, 12.7, and pay rolls, 18.1; in San Francisco County, employment, 5.0, and pay rolls, 4.9; and in the remainder of the state, employment, 12.7, and pay rolls, 15.9.

The greater decrease in employment and pay rolls in Los Angeles County, as compared with San Francisco County, is accounted for by the fact that during the year 1929 there was a much greater expansion of manufacturing activity in the southern county as compared with the northern county. Thus, in 1929, as compared with 1926, employment in Los Angeles County increased 10 per cent and pay rolls 16 per cent; while in San Francisco County, employment increased only 1 per cent and pay rolls only 2 per cent.

During the six-year period covered by the indexes, average weekly per capita earnings of wage earners in California manufacturing establishments were also highest in 1929. During that year the average weekly per capita earnings were \$30.24, as compared with \$28.80, in 1926; and \$28.91, in 1930. These average weekly earnings were computed by dividing the total amount of weekly pay rolls by the total number of employees on the pay rolls. These per capita earnings do not take into account losses of wages sustained by workers who are unemployed and are not on the pay rolls of the reporting industrial establishments.

TO ADMINISTER EMPLOYMENT FUND

John R. Alpine, long time vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting president during the absence of the late President Gompers in Europe during the war period and at the peace conference, has been appointed by President Hoover to head the development of a federal employment service. Mr. Alpine will proceed to the administration of the special fund of \$500,000 voted by Congress to be used in event of the failure of the Wagner bill. Veto of the Wagner bill brought the half million dollar fund into action. The existing employment service, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, will be developed, it is understood.

"SALVAGE SHOP" WANTS DONATIONS

The organization of the "Salvage Shop" a few weeks ago by a group of prominent citizens headed by Mrs. A. B. Spreckels is being acclaimed by organizations and individuals as one of the most constructive steps taken to relieve the needy and distressed in this time of so-called depression. The shop is not asking for money, but is merely requesting donations of all kinds of used and unused clothing, household goods, dishes, paintings, bric-a-brac, old newspapers and magazines, books, discarded automobile tires and many other kinds of articles. These are to be disposed of and the proceeds used for supplementary relief among various agencies. The shop is strictly non-sectarian and will be a permanent organization, Mrs. Spreckels states. It has been indorsed by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Rabbi Irving F. Reichert and Rabbi Jacob Weinstein. Those wishing to donate articles are requested to bring them to the shop, 1244 Sutter street, or to telephone Ordway 6430 for someone to call for the goods.

FRENCH SOCIAL INSURANCE LAW

The year's notable event in the field of social legislation in France is seen in the putting into effect of the social insurance law, which calls for fixed contributions from employers and employees toward an old-age, disability, and sickness fund for workers. Since the enactment of this law, however, agitation, both official and unofficial, is said to have been made for simplification of the same, and the Minister of Labor has declared his intention of seeking administrative modifications of the law. Between eight and ten million laborers are said to have subscribed to the insurance fund, and 1,300,000,000 francs have been collected. Yet it is reported that at certain local headquarters money has not been available for payments to those entitled to the same.

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NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR

A campaign for 100,000 jobs in New York City has been begun under the direction of the mayor's official committee and the city's free employment agency.

Thirty-four thousand textile workers in Sweden who have been on strike since January have gone back to work under a new wage agreement, it was announced at Stockholm on March 20.

The German Institute for Unemployment Insurance reports that on February 15 there were 4,991,000 registered for unemployment aid. This is the highest peak in the country's history.

A delegation headed by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, on March 23 urged Senator Watson and Speaker Longworth to use their influence to obtain the calling of a special session of Congress to take up unemployment relief.

The Labor party on March 20 doubled its 1929 majority in a by-election at Ponty-Pridd, Wales, where D. L. Davies, Laborite, swept to Parliament with a majority of 7010 over the Conservative and Liberal candidates combined.

John Possehl of Cleveland, O., has been appointed general secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Operating Engineers, succeeding Dave Evans. Mr. Possehl, who has a long record of service for the union, has been first vice-president.

Production of motor cars rose to 219,897 vehicles in the United States in February, which was the largest output in five months, according to an announcement by the United States Census Bureau. The output included 181,735 passenger cars, 37,633 trucks and 520 taxis.

Union upholsterers in the plant of the Globe Parlor Furniture Company at High Point, N. C., are threatening to strike unless the management takes back a drastic wage cut recently announced there. The men are on piece work, and the cut ranges all the way from 23 per cent to 50 per cent.

The executive committee of the United Textile Workers of America has authorized its representatives in the South to renew the campaign for a forty-eight-hour working week. The abolition of night work for women and children in the Southern mills was reported.

Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama announced that state convicts will not be allowed to produce foodstuffs which will be sold in competition with the products of South Alabama farmers. Production of food products, the governor said, will be confined to actual needs of the various state institutions.

A United States Senate committee to study unemployment insurance will begin hearings on March 31. The committee was created on resolution by Senator Wagner of New York. Private plans and government systems abroad will be investigated. Members of the committee are Senators Wagner, Glenn (Ill.), and Hebert (R. I.).

Total wages are 25 per cent below last year, while total dividends are down only 1.5 per cent on the average, according to a study of the average consumer being conducted by the Investors' Syndicate, Minneapolis. The study indicates that the individual whose income is derived largely from dividends is now a much better sales prospect than the average wage earner.

"Post office efficiency is being destroyed by Postmaster General Brown's curtailment of delivery service," said Congressman Kendall of Pennsylvania recently. "This service should not be considered from the standpoint of postal deficits or revenues, but because of its daily contact with every section of the country, it should be maintained so as to give the best possible service."

Members of the International Photo-Engravers' Union point with pride to the fact that during the year 1930 benefits amounting to \$224,099.80 were paid by that organization and the local unions disbursed \$572,314.62. The international disbursements comprised strike and lockout, tuberculosis, funeral and insurance benefits; and the local unions' disbursements were for unemployment, sick and death benefits. They point out that this is an affirmative answer to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The Census Bureau's special count of unemployed that started January 15 in nineteen of the larger cities, arrived at by a house-to-house canvas by 4700 enumerators, has developed that in the latter part of January there were 6,050,000 able-bodied persons in this country out of work and seeking employment. These figures show a discrepancy of more than a million compared with former reports, and bring the number to approximately those published by the American Federation of Labor.

Aliens are now leaving the United States in greater numbers than they are arriving. During January last, 21,566 aliens departed for foreign countries and 12,815 were admitted to this country, an excess of 8751 departures. Compared with the corresponding month a year ago, there was a drop of 13,094, or 50.5 per cent, in the inward movement of aliens, and of 3241, or 13.1 per cent, in the outward. United States citizens departing in January, 1931, also outnumbered those arriving this month, 24,885 having left for foreign lands as against 19,844 who returned.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR FRIENDS

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., maker of Clown and Spud cigarettes and other union-made tobacco products, has just declared and paid a "labor dividend" of 15 per cent—that is, the 15 per cent was the amount of bonus placed in the pay envelopes of 500 employees in addition to their regular union wages. At the same time the company paid 7 per cent to its stockholders on capital invested, or less than one-half the dividend received by the "labor investment," and it should also be noted that no extravagant salary list is carried in the Axton-Fisher company. There have been no layoffs in the big Louisville plant and wages have actually advanced during the past year. Furthermore, the domestic business of this company has not only increased despite the industrial depression, but its products are now being sold in thirty-four foreign countries, in the face of bitter opposition and competition from the tobacco monopoly, headed by the unfair R. J. Reynolds company, manufacturers of Camels and other products, that recently spent \$7,000,000 for advertising in one week in order to humbug the American people. At the Winston-Salem plant of the Reynolds company wages as low as 10 cents an hour are paid to adults, the average wage is \$11.50 per week, and children are employed at 10 to 12 years of age. Union users of tobacco products should spend their money with their friends, and the Axton-Fisher company can qualify as such.

CALF EXONERATED

William Penney twisted a calf's tail to encourage it to board a truck. In so doing he gave the law a queer legal twist. The calf discouraged the effort by planting a healthy kick on William. Finally the Texas Court of Appeals had to take charge of the controversy. It decided in favor of

the calf, stating that the employee committed a "tactical error" by standing directly behind the animal, instead of to one side.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Harold E. Hancock passed away on Tuesday at his home in this city. Mr. Hancock was known to many of our members engaged in the commercial branch, and was at one time foreman of the Schwabacher-Frey composing room. The deceased had been ill for several years. He was a native of San Francisco and had been a member of No. 21 for some years. Mr. Hancock is survived by his widow, two sons and four brothers. Funeral services will be held on Friday at 10 A. M. from the parlors of James H. Reilly & Co., thence to St. Paul's Church for services at 10:30 A. M. Interment will be at Holy Cross Cemetery.

John H. Gehre, member of the Barry chapel, passed away on Saturday, March 28, after a short illness. Funeral services were held on Monday, March 30. The deceased had been a member of No. 21 for about eighteen months, for practically all of which time he had been employed in the Barry plant.

The sympathy of his fellow workers is extended to Arthur Gledhill in his bereavement in the death of his mother, Mrs. Carrie Gledhill. Mrs. Gledhill passed away early in the week, and funeral services were held from Godeau's chapel on Thursday, April 2.

A proposal to increase the assessment to 15 per cent was voted on at a referendum by Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 on Friday, March 27. According to tabulated returns received the proposal was defeated by a vote of 2861 to 1102.

W. D. Chisholm, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is again at home and is reported as improving rapidly.

To Secretary Hornage of Stockton Typographical Union No. 56 the writer expresses appreciation for a copy of the Stockton "Labor Journal" of March 19, announcing the retirement of H. S. Richardson as editor and the appointment of James A. Metcalf to the position. Mr. Metcalf was formerly in charge of the "Orange Belt News" of San Bernardino. The first week of his management he changed the "Labor Journal" from a four-page seven-column paper to an eight-page six-column paper. Mr. Richardson, who had been editor of the Stockton "Labor Journal" for seven years, is 77 years of age, and is retiring to a well-earned, much-needed rest.

So much has been said and written concerning the so-called English "dole" that a great many persons have an erroneous idea as to the real workings of the English system. A more proper designation of the English system would be "unemployment insurance." In England all workers earning less than \$1217 yearly contribute approximately 15 cents a week, the employer another 15 cents and the government a third 15 cents toward a common fund from which unemployment insurance of \$4.32 per week for each person is paid during the period of unemployment. In 1919 receipts of the fund were \$219,102,906 and disbursements were \$215,872,715.

James W. Barrett, the last city editor of the New York "Morning World," is the author of a book published last week by the Vanguard Press and entitled "The World, the Flesh and Messrs. Pulitzer." The book condenses the history of the paper from the time the elder Pulitzer rescued it from the scrap heap until its sale a few weeks ago. Some of the reasons for the passing of the "World" as given by Mr. Barrett are: The gradual loss of interest by the Pulitzer heirs, brought on by the luxurious living that the "World" revenues afforded for many years; the fact that the founder's sons loved luxury more than the publishing business; increasing neglect of the news columns as the

owners refused to permit money to be spent to get the news; allowing the plant to run down to such an extent that more than \$2,000,000 was needed to bring it back to operating possibilities, all taken out of current earnings; absence of a much needed reserve fund, or, as Mr. Barrett phrases it, "When the rainy day came Pulitzers had no umbrella," though their dividends from 1911 to 1930 are said to have totaled \$25,000,000.

In the April "American Magazine" Merle Crowell, interviewing Arthur Brisbane, writes that Mr. Brisbane's "Today" column is dictated in from twenty to thirty minutes, and that thirty-nine of these columns were once dictated in half a day. The interview further states that Brisbane contemplates issuing a 5- and 10-cent reprint series of classics for country newspapers to distribute. Mr. Brisbane is quoted as saying: "I'd rather pass fifty million such books along to the people of the United States than be elected their president."

Robert Hammond Murray, well known to the journalistic field, recently stated that the New York City newspapers have fallen far behind Paris newspapers in circulation. Mr. Murray cited the following figures from Editor & Publisher's Year Book: Population New York metropolitan district 11,000,000, daily newspapers 21, daily circulation 4,593,000; population Paris metropolitan district 6,500,000, daily newspapers 33, daily circulation 10,129,000. The statistics give Paris 23 morning and 10 evening newspapers, 3 of the morning newspapers having circulations of 1,200,000 and 1,700,000 respectively. Four other dailies have circulations ranging from 600,000 to 860,000. To some who have viewed with apprehension the gradual elimination of competition in the newspaper industry in this country the thought occurs that the six million Frenchmen "can't all be wrong" in keeping alive competition in the field of journalism.

Members of the printing trades unions when seeking entertainment should bear in mind that the Warner Brothers Theater (formerly the Embassy) is not only thoroughly staffed with members of the theatrical unions but that all printing for the theater is done under strictly union conditions, and that the management insists upon its work bearing the union label.

Those who believe that the troubles of labor are but transitory and who have taken seriously "Just around the corner," "High tariff and prosperity," and "Business is on the up grade" statements, are perhaps unaware of the fact that newspapers of San Francisco have within the past two weeks "contributed to the quick return of prosperity" by releasing from toil scores of employees.

Notes of the News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney

Sickness and accident insurance for members of the composing room to the extent of \$1798 was paid by the Travelers' Insurance Company during the past twelve months, the first year the News has used this sort of coverage on its employees, according to George H. Davie, agent and former member of this chapel. This amount, he added, does not include claims paid for influenza nor for deaths.

Itchy feet, something no doctor can cure, he says, bother Bill Leslie each recurrent summer. Warm weather lately has aggravated his complaint, and he fears the old gondola will have to be taken out of storage soon in readiness for vacation.

Printerdom's best-known tourist, Chappie Floyd, hung up his slip the other night. England has produced wanderers of considerable reputation in her time, but it's doubtful if England, or any other nation, ever knew of one to equal Mr. Floyd's trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific voyages, his itinerary including visits to every country on earth.

The wedding of Miss Rita Ferro and Jerry Wright, apprentice, will take place Saturday. To the young couple the chapel extends wishes for happiness and a fair share of this world's material comforts. Sid Tiers improvised a blessing on the

about-to-be groom which sounds like a classic: "One man's no better than another and maybe far worse. If there's any difference in men at all they're just alike." To which Bill Davy added: "A man is born, if he live, if he die, couldn't he?" The matter of where to spend the honeymoon—well, Jerry mused over that a while, then asked Jay Palmiter, a former Los Angeleno. "What place did he recommend—Catalina Island?" queried Red Balthasar. "He did—for a price," Jerry answered. "What was his price—a ticket down and back?" "No, just the island," answered Mr. Wright.

Attempts to kid the groom-to-be reminded Phil Scott of the first years of his marriage when he was building a home. "Carpenters went to work one morning putting on shingles," he said. "The fog was mighty thick—you know how thick it gets out in the Richmond. They'd been nailing away an hour or so when suddenly they were hurled to the ground 'mid a shower of shingles. It seems they'd nailed out onto the fog and when it lifted the shingles collapsed. I hope Jerry doesn't have to go through the trials and tribulations we pioneers did."

"I've been married ten years so that ought to make me a pioneer, too," volunteered Bill Clement. "Gosh," exclaimed Dick Smith, "I thought you were just naturally round shouldered."

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Before he took office as president of the M. T. D. U. there was a widely-heralded idea that his policies were to be of a "real liberal" nature, despite his former M. T. D. U. and a certain political partnership. Something of independent thought and action was expected of him among many members of the M. T. D. U. There is no evidence of either since Mr. John McArdle, of New York, some five months ago, took office as president of that organization. The net result is that neither the rank and file of the M. T. D. U. nor the so-called outlaws consider him liberal or progressive. By the latter he is considered a regular of the regulars of the M. T. D. U. dynasty. It is not particularly surprising that he should be mentioned as one who was regarded as the power behind the throne of the M. T. D. U. and the alleged dictator of its policies. It is also quite apparent that Mr. McArdle's buoyant friends are not quite so buoyant, and a great deal more remark that his peace policies are utter failures.

In this connection it will be difficult to even partially eradicate the alleged Tammany smear which is said to hang over Mr. McArdle and his colleagues of the New York local. It has frequently been asserted and never successfully contradicted that the New York local dominated the M. T. D. U. The financial situation of the M. T. D. U. is significant far beyond itself. It exemplifies the bankruptcy of archaic political ideas and policies. The M. T. D. U. from top to bottom is bound up with the very things that need to be attacked. In the midst of all this fine mess which the members of the M. T. D. U. find themselves in there are one or two things they may hold fast to for comfort. The M. T. D. U. is almost bankrupt; it cannot afford to do much organization work, and its officers know it perfectly well. While many M. T. D. U. locals may have money on hand they also need their funds for other purposes than, one might say, paying an increased per capita into a crumbling organization like the M. T. D. U. To quote from an eastern correspondent:

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"What became of the \$100,000 defense fund? How was it spent? If about 1500 mailers would only stop and think how the money disappeared through 'magic hands' of 'other expenses' would there be an M. T. D. U. today? I say, no! Give the members the 'expenses to and from' since 1926. In time the members will doubtless come to the conclusion that an M. T. D. U. is a mailer burden. Isn't it funny that present officers of the M. T. D. U. have gone on record as stating they had no knowledge of the \$100,000 defense fund having, to say the least, been 'unwisely' spent? As Amos 'n' Andy would say, 'Maybe da are de Brudder Kingfish in da lawge.' It is stated that Mr. John McArdle last week wired Roberts and Mitchell to come to New York for an executive committee meeting. Another 'promise' that mailer peace is 'just around the corner' may be looked for."

Word has been received here that Edward ("Buster") Brown, who for several years worked in this and other locals on the coast, died suddenly last month in New York City. * * Julius ("Red") Mailie, who recently drew a traveler, has deposited same in Chicago, where, so he states in a letter to friends here, he finds work good.

Individual pieces of printed matter not bearing the label were turned in during the month of March by members of No. 18 as follows: Harold Taylor, 2125; C. Friberg, 1676; H. Huddleson, 859; E. Langton, 350. Harold Taylor wins both Mailer and Allied Printing Trades first prizes. C. Friberg won both second prizes.

"LAWYERS' UNION" REBUKES JUDGE

The Chicago Bar Association, "the lawyers' union," has undertaken to reprimand Criminal Court Judge Harry F. Fisher for criticizing the "open shop Employing Printers' Association. In sentencing one of the "open shoppers" for embezzlement the judge said:

"If I could see my way clear to inflict upon the business men back of this 'open shop' movement the same penalty I am about to impose on this defendant, I would do so. They are simply a lot of conspirators who are banded together to work against the peace of the community."

The Bar Association characterized this truthful statement as "improper comment from the bench." There is no record, says a correspondent of "Labor," that the Bar Association protested against the many venomous and unwarranted attacks made upon labor from time to time by local judges.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Plans for moderating the effects of adverse employment conditions have been adopted, in the absence of unemployment-insurance legislation in this country, in a number of instances either through collective agreements between employers and the unions or by individual firms, says the Monthly Labor Review. The collective agreements provide generally for guaranteed employment for a specified period in the year, and the unemployment funds are maintained either by the employers or by joint contributions by employers and employees. The plans of individual firms are in most cases a part of a definite stabilization policy by which the employer endeavors to forestall or minimize unemployment. Several trade unions pay out-of-work benefits to their members.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the last week: Harold (Harry) Beaumont, Chauffeurs' Union No. 265; Harold E. Hancock, Typographical Union No. 21; Daniel Eckert, Janitors' Union No. 9; John H. Gehre, Typographical Union No. 21.

"How come yo' in jail again, Rastus?" "A case of mistaken identity." "Who dey mistake yo' foh?" "Didn't mistake me foh nobody. Ah' mistook a prohibition agent foh a good customer."—Labor.

AWARD OF TEXT BOOK CONTRACT TO EASTERN PUBLISHING FIRM TO GET LEGISLATIVE SCRUTINY

Investigation of the State Board of Education's action in approving a contract to an Eastern publishing house for 300,000 text books for the public schools has been ordered by the State Senate. A resolution by Senator J. M. Inman was adopted calling for appointment of a committee of three senators to ascertain why this move is being favored with the enormous equipment of the State Printing Office available.

By the terms of a second resolution approval of the contract will await the result of the investigation.

In the Assembly a similar investigation was ordered.

Governor Rolph stated that the action of the Board of Education in awarding the contract to the Eastern firm was against his policy. The plea of the board is that it is unable to buy the plates for printing the books here.

TEACHERS IN CONSPIRACY?

Charges that a conspiracy exists among certain officials of the State Department of Education to break down the system of publishing text books at the State Printing Office in Sacramento have been made by J. L. R. Marsh, secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council. Marsh based his charges upon the fact that the State Board of Education adopted a series of three music text books for California elementary schools to be printed by a New York concern.

Secondary school principals in session at Santa Cruz voted to send a delegation to Sacramento to protest against state-printed text books, a question which has been agitating the school authorities of the state. The delegates voted unanimously against the measure.

"LOAFING ON THE JOB"

Stanley B. Mathewson, executive personnel director of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, conducted a survey of industrial employment which shows that many unorganized workers in the United States "soldier" on the job to prolong employment and prevent wage rate cuts.

While making his survey, Mathewson worked as a laborer, machine operator, bench assembler, conveyor assembler and skilled mechanic and lived with working people. Six other workers aided him in gathering facts and data.

Mathewson said that the trade unions are commonly blamed for deliberate restriction of output by workers, but he found the practice in "open shops," where other workers advised him "not to work so fast."

Enemies of trade unionism have delighted in charging that union workers loaf on the job to restrict output, despite the fact that there was no proof of the charge. The investigation of Mr. Mathewson shows that the charge had no more basis than lots of other accusations made against trade unionists.

ONE REASON FOR LOW WAGES

Opposition of a group of Bethlehem Steel Corporation stockholders to the payment of huge bonuses to a small number of the corporation's executives throws light on why the corporation does not pay higher wages. Bethlehem Steel is not the only corporation that pays large sums to its executives, under the guise of salaries or bonuses. It is a common practice. So much goes into dividends and "gravy" for the big boys at the top that there is too little left for wages.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1931

LESSONS OF CHARTER FIGHT

The Freeholders' charter has been adopted and will go into effect in January of next year, contingent upon approval of the Legislature, which doubtless will be given. So the City and County of San Francisco will try the experiment of turning over the bulk of the administrative functions to a "chief administrative officer," chosen by the mayor and with no definite term of office. "Great savings in taxes" are promised by supporters of the new charter, and these promises may be taken for what they are worth. It looks as though the choice of the new "chief" rests between two college professors and the eminent gentleman responsible largely for the new charter. Whoever he may be, organized labor will wish him success and trust that its apprehensions as to the merits of the new plan of government are not warranted.

One lesson may be learned from the result of the charter election. Had the same unanimity been displayed by labor and its allies in the campaign for choice of freeholders as was displayed in the fight against the document after it was promulgated a different story would have been written. It was a serious mistake to divide the forces in the freeholders' election. Co-operation would have resulted in the choice of a board that would have drawn up a document under which the interests of all classes of citizens would have been safeguarded. Dividing the forces resulted disastrously.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

The industrial depression and labor crisis in which we find ourselves today concern labor and capital more vitally than anything they have experienced in this generation. From six to eight million workers are kept idle through no fault of their own. Most of these idle people are part of the real producing class on which the nation depends for its real prosperity.

When millions of individuals are not given the right and opportunity to function normally, widespread suffering prevails. This is proven and made manifest by the thousands of homes being abandoned, savings accounts exhausted, insurance policies forfeited, leaving thousands upon thousands broken in body and spirit, cast upon the sea of society as human derelicts, rendering the pursuit of happiness a mockery and raising before us the specter of revolution and crime.

The efficient and industrious workman is no longer secure in his employment, his home or the community. This condition and development in industry and social relations is known as "technological" and is due directly to the use of labor-

saving machinery—something at first hailed as a godsend to the human race, but at present bringing civilization to the brink of disaster and entry into a benighted era.

Technological development is tearing down the standards of organized labor. The millions of unemployed compete for jobs with the skilled and competent, weakening their stamina and self-reliance, irreparably injuring the prospects of independent and organized labor.

Capital in this economic and social process has taken more than its just share—has, in fact, taken undue advantage and the lion's share in the result of the common undertakings of capital and labor. Thus there have been built up vast accumulations of capital out of the profits from the joint efforts of capital and labor, and there is a direct relationship between vast industrial fortunes on the one hand and the growing armies of unemployed and propertyless on the other. Capital no longer walks forward on even terms with labor. It stands aloof from labor, and as a consequence both suffer economic loss and lack of employment. Mr. Untermeyer of New York estimates the slackening in business and economic loss at more than one hundred million dollars a day or thirty billion dollars a year—a terrific sum to pay for inefficiency of management and statecraft.

The unemployed are the product of organized fortunes and industrial management. Unemployment is the result of capital's "dog in the manger" policy, its eagerness to have a crowd of unemployed at the factory gates looking for the chance to work, each morning 300 working days in the year. Every factory produces to supply the needs of consumers; it needs a crowd of them, and through the ravages of unemployment the crowds of consumers are growing less each day as long as unemployment closes factory after factory.

It has been said that unemployment is part of our economic code of laws. But we have a surplus of everything in the warehouses—an abundance of goods in the midst of an army of unemployed. Were management intelligent it would not deliberately seek to create such a condition, but management is not intelligent, and as a result all have to suffer in the body politic.

Reason, morals, religion, law, everything that has or assumes the right to control human beings and society, has long vainly proclaimed that "one who stands to profit, shall also stand the loss," and the one "shall bear the burden who is able." Capital alone is able to bear the loss of unemployment, and, therefore, it will be up to capital to "put things straight" in regard to unemployment. Create work, give work, or suffer the inevitable consequences. The Samson of Labor is beginning to stir. See that he does not destroy but is put to useful labor, to create abundance and opportunity for all.

AS TO RUSSIAN NEWS

That there is a species of panic in the minds of directors of big business as to what may result from the present depression is indicated in the widespread attempt to discredit all stories emanating from Russia as to the progress of the "five-year-plan" inaugurated by the Soviet government. The success of this remarkable industrial program will mean industrial revolution the world over; and for that reason financiers and manufacturers look with distrust on anything of a news nature which may indicate its progress—possibly for fear that workers of America may desire to emulate the Russian experiment. Of course there has been no movement of consequence in this country looking to this end. But as has been often said, "an empty stomach is a poor adviser."

It may be questioned whether the attitude of the press in deprecating favorable Russian news, which seems to have been acquiesced in by leaders of labor and industry in America, is the proper course

to pursue. Perhaps if the truth were known it might aid in the solution of problems encountered by all nations at the present time. It is therefore interesting to note that one newspaper, at least, has determined to learn the facts from "darkest Russia," and a representative of the Chicago "Tribune" has already sent some interesting observations from the lumber districts of northern Russia which are not exactly in harmony with the previous "news" reports. For instance, he explodes the myth that the people are driven into the lumber camps by red soldiers with fixed bayonets. Possibly he may throw light on a subject which interests the whole world, even though few are in sympathy with it.

The recently published report of the Fish Commission, almost hysterical in expression, unnecessarily gave publicity to the mere handful of Communists in this country, and accentuated the feeling against that subversive doctrine and its adherents. The prosecution of "reds" under the sedition laws that has resulted savors very much of persecution. In the language of an able publicist, "In the name of free speech we deny free speech to those who would use it to criticize established institutions."

There are those in this country who believe that the policy of the national administration toward Russia is a mistake that may bring serious consequences in the years to come. Americans believe in self-government, and that connotes the right to govern mistakenly.

When a man like Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, gives expression to the thought that he "would steal rather than starve" if he were unemployed, and when that declaration is indorsed by an eminent Catholic prelate, a Methodist dry spokesman, a United States senator and a member of the national House of Representatives, the country may well sit up and take notice. The further fact that the head of a string of newspapers of country-wide circulation declares that there is "only one way out" of the industrial morass, and that is "shorter hours for labor than have ever been dreamed of," and "a much more wide distribution of wealth—through wages or otherwise—to permit increased luxury consumption and increased luxury employment," gives hope that something more than words will result from the general awakening.

Governor Phil LaFollette of Wisconsin evidently is living up to the LaFollette tradition. Recently he directed the highway commission to stipulate in all contracts that 40 cents per hour be paid for labor, and came in conflict with the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. He stood to his guns, however, in face of an intimation that the state might lose the federal appropriation of \$3,000,000 for road building. When the same price was submitted by twelve manufacturers of cement for 1,120,000 barrels of that commodity the governor called for new bids, forcing reductions of 34 and 40 cents per barrel and a saving to the state of between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Lower living costs are hailed in some quarters as a great gain for the workers. It is true that the reduction helps those who have jobs, especially those whose wages have not been reduced, but it must not be forgotten that lower living costs are not of any great benefit to the man who has no job. Lower living costs help, but as the Labor Bureau, Inc., remarks, they are not sufficient to palliate the misery resulting from the present depression.

"Detroit, the city which cannot tax Ford, is paying \$2,000,000 a month for the relief of families whose heads have worked for Ford and others," according to Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, who is in Washington to urge a special session of Congress to deal with unemployment.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

More and more closely two ideas are being compelled to look each other in the eye. More and more closely these two ideas are being forced to take each other's measure. For these two ideas will be in conflict for a long time and many a battle there will be.

These ideas are, roughly defined, the idea of turning over more and more power to the state and the idea of keeping more and more power in the hands of the people.

A great many propositions now before the people involve the conflict between those two ideas and there are a great many people who do not see how that is. The result is that a good deal of opinion is formed which does not take ultimate consequences into account. It will, more or less, probably continue to be that way.

* * *

Of course the trade union idea has always been that the state should grant and guarantee liberties and that the people should do for themselves everything possible. Liberty has been the great trade union idea.

It has come to pass that a great many persons who profess a friendship for labor do not at all accompany labor into this great belief. They are at the same time in favor of taking the state into all manner of pathways, giving it all manner of powers in all manner of fields.

Well, the world wags on, ideas clash, and decisions are made. Where the people have the freedom to make decisions they likewise have the freedom to unmake them. So, in the end, true progress develops.

* * *

The question of the State versus the People is involved in many things in these times and there is no escape from its insistent clamor for attention. Doubtless decisions will be made that will not be at all what the people would want if they were better informed. Propaganda will overwhelm them in many cases and it will be long before they come into a clear light.

The issue has and will have many phases. One is the question of how far the police powers of the state should be used in enforcing what is sometimes called morality.

Morality means many things to various persons, and so when the state starts out to enforce a morality it must enforce some brand of morality. This not only arouses the antagonism of many who profess support of that brand, but it arouses the bitter enmity of those who do not support that brand.

Prohibition is a case in point. There are many others. One chief of police has just announced that his force is going to let morality alone and stick to fighting crime.

* * *

Few questions are more deeply interesting than the question about the proper powers of the state. Few can lead to more dissent and more high blood pressure. Out of one mistake in a vital policy a multitude of wrongs can grow, as again witness prohibition with its by-product of crime of all kinds. It is time to keep our thinking straight and to think deeply. The temptation to form opinions on the basis of emotions is great at times. Likewise with the temptation to want to do "as we used to do." Both lead into frequent error. Few things are as they used to be.

It is a fast-moving world and the unthinking are its victims.

Don't go on a union job wearing scab clothing. Call for the label when you make purchases.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I take aspirin to clear out my head." "Ah, I see—sort of a vacuum cleaner."—Ex.

He—Why don't you like spaghetti? She—Because Washington advised that we avoid all foreign entanglements.—Ex.

Woman (in butcher shop)—Is that the head cheese over there? New Delivery Boy—No ma'am, the boss ain't in.—"Labor."

"Whaffo you sharpenin' 'at razor?" "Woman, they's a pair o' gemmun's shoes undeh yo bed. If they ain't no niggah in them shoes ah'm gonna shave."—Ex.

"I saw the doctor you told me to see." "Did you tell him I sent you?" "Yes, I did." "What did he say?" "He asked me to pay in advance."—"Capper's Weekly."

Attorney (to woman witness after cross-examination)—I hope I haven't troubled you with all these questions? Witness—Not at all. I have a small boy of six at home.—"Labor."

"If you die first, dear, you'll wait for me on the other shore, wont you?" asked the wife. "I suppose so," sighed the husband. "I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you."—Ex.

A Chicago actress came into a lawyer's office and said, "I want a divorce." "Certainly," said the lawyer. "For a nominal fee I will institute proceedings." "What is the nominal fee?" "Five hundred dollars," he replied. "Nothing doing," retorted the lady. "I can have him shot for ten."—"Frivol."

The small, nervous husband was having an unpleasant interview with the large, muscular cook, whom he was reprimanding on account of her numerous breakages. "Look 'ere," said she, "you can't frighten me—I'm a 'dreadnought,' that's what I am!" "Well," replied the other, looking at the heap of broken china. "I would rather say—er—that you are a destroyer!"—"Bystander."

The camp counselor was explaining the rules of a new game. "If the enemy calls your number from his side of the battlefield," she said, "you must be a 'dead man' immediately. Drop just where you are, and lie still." Ten minutes later came an agonized whisper from the youngest camper: "Please may I move now? I'm a dead man, but I'm on an ant hill."—"Labor."

The suburban husband was about to leave his home for the station when his wife detained him. "John," she said, "I wish you'd go out to the kitchen and give Bridget a good talking to before you go to business." "How's that?" he asked. "I thought you were very satisfied with her." "So I am, dear," replied his wife, "but she's beating some carpets for me this morning, and she does it better when she's angry."—"Answers."

Jones aspired to office, and, being desirous of finding out the religious faith of his audience, addressed them in the following manner:

"My great grandfather was an Episcopalian (stony silence), but my great grandmother belonged to the Presbyterian Church (continued silence). My grandfather was a Baptist (more silence), but my grandmother was a Congregationalist (frigid silence). But I had a grand aunt who was a Methodist (loud applause)—and I have always followed my great aunt."—Ex.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—What United States Senator recently said: "America will never accept the bread line as the solution of unemployment?"

A.—Robert F. Wagner of New York.

Q.—What was the American Federation of Labor first named?

A.—The Federation of Trades and Labor Unions. The name was changed to American Federation of Labor at the conference in Columbus, Ohio, December 8-12, 1886.

Q.—Where can information on the big national union label campaign in April be obtained?

A.—From the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer, 202-204 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

HOSPITALIZATION FOR WORKERS

Dr. Winford H. Smith, director of the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, in an address before the American College of Physicians, paid his respects to the hospital situation in this country in terms which only a highly placed doctor could use without giving deadly offense to his own profession.

Hospitals, he said, have been provided in utterly haphazard fashion; people are frequently asked to contribute to hospital support under misleading information; costs are crushing to persons of small income who do not want charity; and the need for public authority in the matter is imperative.

"We have boards of education to determine the number and type of schools needed," said Dr. Smith. "Is it not equally important that we have some machinery to consider hospital requirements? The time has come when there should be machinery of the state or the municipality to concern itself with such questions as 'Is another hospital needed? Where? Of what type? And how shall it be supported?'"

Of the financial side of the problem, Dr. Smith said that people of moderate means "simply cannot face the bill resulting from being referred from one specialist to another; and some other system must be devised."

Every wage earner in the country will say "Amen!" to that.

Dr. Smith plainly visions a time when any community will provide hospitals as it now provides schools, as a public function—and why not? After all, health is as important as schooling; and while the average medical income is not excessive, the cost of proper medical care in a serious illness is beyond the wage earner's reach.

Of course there are a thousand problems touching the health of the individual which can be worked out only in practice. No organization can take the place of the family doctor—and of wages that enable the worker to pay a family doctor. But Dr. Smith has made a suggestion on hospital care which some community should be quick to follow, for the "high cost of being sick" has become one of the paramount issues before the people of this country.—"Labor."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Whatever intangible influences may have affected the current position of Twelfth District business it is fairly certain from February records that there has not yet been concrete evidence of improvement in the most important phases of activity, according to Isaac B. Newton, chairman of the board, Federal Reserve Bank. Declines, although moderate in most cases, predominated during that month in measures of industrial production, trade, and wholesale commodity prices.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Carmen to Assist in Garment Workers' Campaign

A well-attended meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night listened to the weekly legislative report of Secretary O'Connell, discussed the affairs of the Labor Clarion and received an invitation of Carmen's Union No. 518 to attend a lecture and entertainment to be given Monday night, April 6, as the contribution of the Carmen to the success of the campaign of the Garment Workers.

Secretary O'Connell reported that the reapportionment deadlock at Sacramento had blocked action on proposed legislation, and that until that question is disposed of there is little hope that measures in which organized labor is interested will receive much consideration.

Synopsis of Minutes of March 27

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Chauffeurs, H. Jahries, vice G. H. Crawford. From Musicians No. 6, Harry Lowenstein. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Board of Supervisors, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter with reference to the ordinance relating to the prevailing rate of wages, and stating its reference to the streets committee. From the Board of Supervisors, with reference to Council's letter approving of the plan of Supervisor Havenner for the bringing of Hetch Hetchy into San Francisco, and stating it had been referred to the Public Utilities Committee. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, inclosing list of shoe stores in the Mission, entitled to the patronage of union people: Bender Shoe Co., Douglas Shoe Store, Karl's Shoe Store, and Gallenkamp's. From the American Federation of Labor, enclosing copy of an act providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on all construction work done by the government or by sub-contractors. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to pending legislation before Congress. From the Central Labor Council of Modesto, with reference to the status of the strike in said city against the Modesto Butter, Challenge Butter and all products manufactured by said companies.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Chief of Police Wm. J. Quinn, relative to International "Boys' Week." On motion the communication was referred to the Labor Clarion.

Requests Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of an address delivered by Edward N. Nockels at the Progressive Conference on Economic Problems. Request complied with and printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communication from the International Allied Printing Trades Association, with reference to the unfair attitude of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, one of the largest publishers of text books and fiction in the country. This firm had run a strictly union shop up to 1921, but arbitrarily cut the wages of men \$4 and women \$3 per week. On motion the request contained in the communication was complied with and referred to Committee on Education.

Executive Committee's Report—In the matter of complaint of Culinary Workers against the Merry-Go-Round, 169 O'Farrell street, the firm was not represented and Bros. Johnson and Kidwell were appointed a sub-committee to attend a conference of the partners operating the place. They requested copies of the wage scales of the various unions involved, hence the matter will be held in abeyance until April 6, when they will confer with representatives of the unions concerned. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Reported Foster's Dairy Lunches are unfair; States Cafe controversy adjusted. Theatrical Federation—Reported Warner Bros. Theatre is 100% fair. Street Carmen—Will hold a meeting in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple April 6 in the interest of the Garment Workers; reported the result of the charter election, complimenting the policemen and firemen for their activity in that election.

Report of Directors of Labor Clarion—Your board of directors, in conformity with the constitution of the Council, reports that it has elected at a meeting held March 20, 1931, its officers as follows: M. E. Decker, chairman; Anthony Brenner, vice-chairman, and George S. Hollis, secretary. The board after voting to continue the services of James W. Mullen as editor and manager of the Clarion until September, 1931, adjourned to meet March 27, at 7 P. M. The board met Friday evening, March 27, and the annual report was considered and is herewith presented to the Council.

Charles A. Derry of the Typographical Union, and a delegate to the Council, has been appointed assistant to Brother Mullen in the editorship of the Clarion.

Moved to concur in the report and that it is distinctly understood that the present editor retire on September 1, 1931, and that Brother Derry be assured of the position as his successor. Motion carried.

Report of Legislative Agent—Secretary O'Connell submitted a very interesting report of the activities of the Legislature and the bills pending before it.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were drawn for same.

The chair announced the inability of Brother Mullen to serve on the committee to revise the by-laws and appointed Delegate McCabe to act in his place.

Receipts—\$154.60. **Expenses**—\$281.10.

Council adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

POPULAR WORKER PASSES

Dan Eckert, who prior to a year ago had for twelve years been an employee of the Labor Temple Association, passed away on Monday last. Dan made hosts of friends during his connection with the Labor Temple, and his demise is universally mourned. He was a member of the Janitors' Union, but his later years of service were as clerk. He was 63 years of age.

BOYS' ACHIEVEMENT EXPOSITION

"International Boys' Week," April 28 to May 2, is to be observed by the San Francisco Boys' Club, Inc., with an exposition to be held in the headquarters of the club, Twenty-first and Alabama streets. Exhibits of the boys' handicraft, competitions in music, singing and dramatics will be held nightly. Boys' bands and orchestras will furnish music and demonstrations of physical training also will be given. No admission fee will be charged and there will be no solicitation of funds, the objects being to focus attention on the needs and opportunities of the boys, show methods of training in good citizenship, to demonstrate what boys can do if properly led and given a chance to make good and to prove the value of properly using the leisure time of boys in constructive activities in order to prevent juvenile delinquency and allowing them to realize responsibility. A general invitation to the public is extended by the Boys' Club, which is supplemented by a hearty letter of endorsement of Chief of Police William J. Quinn, who is acting as chairman of the invitation committee. Mr. Quinn says, among other things: "One of the greatest

things a city can do is to make sure that her boys grow up into honest and law-abiding citizens. When a boy reaches the hands of the police department it is too late. We must strengthen and give our moral support to the great preventive work being done by the boys' organizations of this city. International Boys' Week," he says, "is a splendid time to acquaint oneself with some of the character building work being done for the boys."

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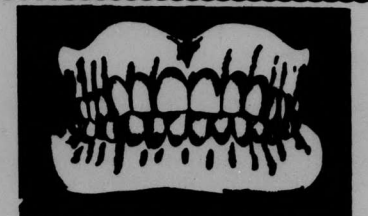
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Making Money by "Letting George Do It"

Interesting Argument Reminiscent of "Gay '90s"

By J. T. Hart

Many years ago when millions of immigrants were pouring into this country and our population was less than one-fourth of what it is today, a poor man named Wendell bought some land in New York for a trifling sum. Some months ago when there died the last of the family, the will was probated. Although very little improvement had been made to the land all through the long stretch of years by the Wendells, who were of the recluse type, and who took no particularly active part in the work and progress of the busy people around them, the unprecedented growth of New York continued to add value to their land to such an extent that it was found to be worth \$75,000,000.

That "Unearned Increment"

Columnist Calvin Coolidge, praising this mode of making pelf, says: "It took three generations of thrift, industry and intelligence to accumulate this property." Who exerted this industry and intelligence? Certainly not the Wendells, who merely "sat tight" and reaped where the public had sown. Surely this platitude peddler doesn't think that everybody could become a multi-millionaire by appropriating the public product?

Evils of Land Speculation

"Crusading" newspapers give great prominence to the bootleg racket, to Tammany grafters, to dive keepers and race course gambling crooks, and to numerous other comparatively piker racketeers, but are significantly silent about the parent racket of all rackets—land speculation. They find that it doesn't pay to draw attention to our substantial and influential citizens, comprising the social elite, who gamble in land sites. Many of our "best" families and wealthy "philanthropists" got their start in this way by fattening on the "thrift, industry and intelligence" of the rest of us. This is considered no sin among the bon ton; and, knowing that "whoever pays the piper calls the tune," we get an almost unanimous "Amen" from the clergy, of course. Indeed, the social tonnage of the rich and mighty imparts an air of respectability to this nefarious swindle in the minds of the unthinking majority.

"Plate sin with gold,
And the lance of justice hurtless falls;
Arm it in rags,
And a pigmy straw doth pierce it."

Eliminate Racketeers

Any reform measure aimed at securing justice for the worker will get us nowhere unless we delve down to the root and eliminate the land racketeer. With the prime cause eliminated, plenty of useful work for all would ensue, so all other forms of racketeering would "vanish into thin air," as today's reason for the multiplicity of rackets is that we must "muscle in" on something or starve. Men are not wicked because they like to be so; they are forced to be so because of economic stress. Humankind is inherently good, but conditions must be propitious. We never expect violets to spring from dock roots.

Questionable Palliatives

It is questionable whether the money expended on soup kitchens and flop joints does any good, but it is very trying to see men homeless and hungry. Charity is all very well as a palliative, but justice should be our goal. Less study and quoting from the Bible, and more study and quoting from the economics of Henry George would help to clear the situation a great deal. Anyhow, all workers should find food for thought in the Wendell super-fortune.

There is no excuse for a union man patronizing a non-union restaurant. The union shop card is displayed in good restaurants all over the city.

PROFESSOR KERCHEN IN THE SOUTH

Professor J. L. Kerchen, member of San Francisco Teachers' Union and director of Workers' Education for the State Federation of Labor and the University of California, will close his course of classes in Los Angeles this week. He has been here for several months and met with more than ordinary success and been in heavy demand by the unions. He will put in a little time at his home in Berkeley, and from there will go either to Sacramento or San Diego in pursuit of his duties.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DANCE

The railroad workers of the San Francisco Bay region will hold carnival in a big Post-Lenten Dance which will signalize the opening of Spring and the achievements of the great industry in which they play their parts. The dance will be given in Native Sons' Hall, 430 Mason street, San Francisco, on Friday evening, April 10, and will be under the direct auspices of General Office Lodge 890, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and station Employees.

COMMUNITY CHEST DIRECTORS

Fifty Community Chest directors who will serve through the next twelve months were unanimously elected at the annual election held Tuesday at Community Chest headquarters, 20 Second street. The directors represent the donors, the member agencies of the Chest, the municipal government, Building Trades Council, Chamber of Commerce, and Labor Council. Daniel P. Haggerty, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, represents the Council on the board.

MUSICIANS AND BOHEMIAN CLUB

The controversy between the Musicians' Union and the Bohemian Club, which started when the union prohibited its members from playing in the amateur orchestra organized by the club and made up entirely from its membership, has been settled. "The same amicable relations which existed

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

prior to the controversy are to be resumed," Albert A. Greenbaum, secretary of the union, announced.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED

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for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

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Funeral Service That Saves and Serves

FINE UNION TAILORED CLOTHES—
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1034 MARKET ST. UNION TAILOR

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Campaign of Garment Workers Starts

Garment Workers' Union No. 131 has inaugurated a "Buy a Union Label Shirt" campaign to run during the month of April. Pledge cards are being distributed to members of the various unions, the signers of which agree to purchase at least one union-made shirt during the month. The names of local union-made shirts are printed on the card, for the guidance of buyers. A return card is attached to the pledge card to be filed with the secretary of the union to which the purchaser belongs, returns being made to the Garment Workers. Local No. 131 hopes to make this campaign even more successful than a similar drive made a year or more ago, which was the means of providing temporary employment for many members.

Carmen's Union to Assist

Carmen's Union No. 518 has undertaken to sponsor an entertainment and lecture to be held next Monday evening in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple in behalf of the Garment Workers' campaign, and President Vandeleur has addressed a letter to the members of his union as follows:

"Brothers: The Garment Workers' Union of San Francisco, one of the oldest organizations here, is now fighting for its life, and the reason for this is the fact that men carrying union cards are purchasing 'scab' shirts and overalls. There is no excuse for a man carrying a union card, working under union conditions, and calling himself a union man, to spend his union-made money by purchasing 'scab' shirts and overalls. The Carmen have helped this organization before and we will help them now. A few years ago the same drive was made by the labor unions and the Carmen came through in fine shape by making the best showing as to the number of shirts purchased. We all wear shirts and overalls—why not union-made shirts and overalls?"

"The Garment Workers are real friends of the Carmen's Union and the Municipal Railway and to show our appreciation the Carmen's Union will give an entertainment and band concert Monday evening, April 6, in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The entertainment will be furnished by members of the Carmen's families and the band concert will be by the Municipal Railway Carmen's Band.

"Dr. James M. Heady, one of the best known psychologists in the United States, will give a lecture and one that you will enjoy. Door prizes will be furnished by the Garment Workers. Many valuable prizes will be given away.

"There are three union factories in San Francisco—Neustadter Bros (Neustadter Quality and En Bee), Eagleson's, makers of the Eagleson shirts; and Eloesser-Heynemann, makers of the Argonaut shirt."

HIGHEST PREVAILING WAGE

Senator Inman's bill providing for the payment of the "highest prevailing wage," which had the indorsement of organized labor, has passed the Senate. The measure would have the state board or officer awarding a public contract on work ascertain the wage rate called for, and cause it to be inserted in bids and contracts awarded. Penalties are provided for failure of contractors to adhere to the wage rate.

RELIC OF FAMOUS SCOUT

A tree carved with the words "Kit Carson 1846" was recently discovered by a United States Forest Service trail crew near Mud Lakes in the El Dorado National Forest of California. Six inches of new wood had grown around the original blaze. Another tree also carved by the famous frontiersman in 1846 is still standing in what is known as Kit Carson Pass in El Dorado National Forest.

VETERAN BONDS BRING PREMIUM

The first \$4,000,000 block of the \$20,000,000 Veteran Welfare bonds voted at the last election has been sold for a premium of \$166,000, according to advices received by James K. Fisk, state adjutant of the American Legion, from George M. Stout, secretary of the Veterans' Welfare Board. The security behind these bonds is represented by 8000 California veterans' farms and homes, relates Stout.

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Now is a wise time to buy a new home. Prices are low. And there are many fine values from which to choose. Naturally you will select the home that is most modern.

Modern homes today are equipped for Natural Gas heating. Natural Gas is the cleanest fuel and furnishes heat without bother or trouble.

No matter how large or how small your future home may be, there is Natural Gas heating equipment designed for that particular home.

But suppose the furnace in a home which you like very well is equipped to burn other fuels. We can easily install our Natural Gas Conversion Burner.

For full details about modern heating equipment call at our office or the dealers' stores.

*If you are going to rent a home,
INSIST on Natural Gas Heating.*

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